			LIA	BILITIES	3			
Loans from other banks in Canada secured.	Deposits by other Canadian banks, pay- able on de- mand or at fixed date.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Balances due to agen- cies of the bank, or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	cies of bank, or to other banks or	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors' liabilities.	
••••••	133,708 504,6 <b>04</b>	4,018 8,136	31,073 101,758	1,206,298	1,274	12 546,538 31,854,448	312,420 290,155	2
•••••		1,393	100,000	769,297		16,679,978 7,741,929 8,054,719	117,000 217,078 278,659	4 5
***************************************	••••••••	2,161				15,366,710	95,880	6
•••••	18 920	430	479	3 437,726 99,932		6,702,260 10,403,659 8,025,244	127,887 223,666 263,245	
•				,	_,	1,851,676	2,099	10
••••	824,831 <b>4</b> 9,789	36,125	153,413		2,182 12,448	51 898,653 12,260,614	845,000	11 12
••••••	······	502	35.826	4,352 65,655	5,213	1,339,528 4,661,7€0	47,338 125,122	13 14
••••	154 079	1,61 <b>3</b> 3,698	18,023	165 921 198.380	56,437	1,657,045 5,973,781	84,095 119,528 384,200	15 16 17
*******		3,698 8 335		501,052		14,190,833 18,049,174 4,819,644	384,200 339.856 370,181	18 19
••••••	79,050 5.191	1,965 1.± 6	1,560	321,076 693,604	••••	8,778,636 8,911,430	334,:35 208,200	20 21
42.000					1,638	170, <b>269</b> 1,153,631	23,842 22,699	22 23
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	491 072					5,841,212 13.791,489	203,288	24
••••••	59,766 9, <b>17</b> 6			10,387 716,7 <b>56</b>	182 1,106	10,641,733 2,180,147	57,785 313,7±1 143,363	25 26 27
	16,715		•		13C,149 519	2,708,387 3,216,130	123,065 13,332	28 29 30
				••••••••••••	692	646,740 231,550	58,741 8,768	31
	-,		İ			828,252 2,620,299	100,985	32
•••••						412,657 401,573	131,217 74,341 55,147	33 34 35
•••••	56,109	2,448	88,092	•••••	324,668		30,117	36
						163,156	5,677	37
42.000	3,133 3,004,72 <sub>9</sub>	76,914	678,797	6,320,454		304.931.109	7,111 644	-38 

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Α	S	S	F.	Т	S

Loans to the Gov- ern- ment of Canada	Loans to Provin- cial Gov- ern- ments.	Overdue debts.	Real Estate owned by bank not bank premises	Mort- gageson real estate sold by the Bank.	Bank pre- mises.	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total assets.	A verage a mount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during month.		
••••••		176,896 290,599	220 114,925	110,316	200,000 589,28	555 283	16,790,181 39,404,312	627,000 505,000	824,000 832,000	1,501,400 3,588,000	1 2 3
***************************************		27,324 1,229 20,700	59 950 30,000	9 571 10,000 120,036	321,940 160,000 110,767	10,74 5 40,549	19,956,529 9,006,995 9,943,4*5	695,000 85,300 165,350	965,000 196,900 253,425	1,427,000 990,500 839,840	5 6
***************************************	38,428	40,421 9,896 73,541 30,540	42,735 9,900 4,653	20,488 12,810	374,730 164,996 326,162 136,624	56,729 18,040 91,2 76	7,591,794 13,024,988	535,817 114,500 203 500	1,095,146 278,571 266,2:0	1,730,637 699,756 1,356,000 1,417,110	7 8 9
***************************************		29,632	23,407	24,750	4,764	10,329	10,907,819 2,384,553	177,607 26,80 <sub>6</sub>	470,832 24,660	347,520	10
*** *********	1,340 448 319 383	102,979 96,252	44,464 48,241	25,000 3,365	600,000 330,000	370,843 245,867	71,801,445 16,781,229	2,241,000 488,471	3,011,000 856,928	5,600,608 1,492,770	11 12 13
***************************************		373,393 47,335 60,132	518,921 30,399 54,890	8,705 37,194 25,102	306,259 110,000 65,788	7,280 42,190 284,534	1,312,677 5,488,968 2,166,434	9 36,255 <b>25,333</b>	297,809 37,871	16,111 491,218 243,890	14 15
***************************************		132,403 87,330 351,696	45,537 90,587 40,069	56, 698 2,005 37,892	36,842 190,000 543,937	62,647 89,759 140,401	7,971,108 17,994,723 26,950,282	163,429 354,626 391,602	557,575 592,179 783,476	1,026,925 1,749,175 2,941,936	16 17 18
***************************************		26,753 65,794 16,357	14,300 90,383 186,654	28,903 5,553	137,440 198,152 252,879	24,194 148,773 10,361	6,251,569 12,216,479 11,473,233	60,662 141,£55 37,964	275,470 538,737 169,665	1,097,037 1,254,287 1,577,566	19 20 21
***************************************		25,579 48,705 28,287	28,548 87.008	8,573 3,700 20,582	14,170 19,181 126,845	10,092 24,419 16,639	765,046 1,600,411 8,316,073	6,000 9,324 105,380	12,900 15,776 109,102	187,645 938,230 889,128	22 23 24
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	229,726 71,525 40,000	44,097 31,765 34,704	3,894 26,226 65,977	2,000 35,000 2,739	35,358 60,000 63,282	3,597 19,126 3,849	17,355,547 • 13,705,157 3,144,608	467, 38 467,891 37,347	930 600 68 .411 146.249	1,431,5 <b>5</b> 3 1,508,205 677,712	25 26 27
•••••••	74,6 <b>3</b> 0 65,000	23,288 17,395 13,127	6,142 9,193		52,000 1,800 8,000	5,000 450	3,504,436 4,171,850 998,380	51,195 70,215 35,038	203,656 154,046 29,309	471,823 472,550 74,536	28 29 30
*************		1,828 43,274	14,446	••••••	23,452 22,917	332	536,327 1,275,609	3,27 <u>4</u> 20,070	6,521 19,518	51,760 163,262	31 32
****		5,976			30,000		3,846,256	126,027	176,167	485,290	33
*************	••••••	4,146 22,449	10,293 43,807	••••••	8,500 12,000	4,008	757 725 633,713	5,448 10,750	9.213 11,280	129,280 102,742	34 35
••••••	1,015,751	142.036	98,729		104.436	78,383	8,465,900	810,865	875 <b>,962</b>	1,085,325	36
		3,650 7,114	335	325 1,133	250 10,392	2,9€2	229 823 680,642	576 6,190	1,822 5,854	37,892 104,632	37
•••••	3,191,891	2,546,512	1,342,823	607,437	6,063,049	2 ,378,682	398,140,210	9,316,649	15,723,239	39,442,991	<b>3</b> 8

## CANADIAN VINEYARDS.

Canadian wines are, undoubtedly, making strides. A quarter of a century ago the manufacture of wine in Canada was hardly heard of. To-day there are thousands of acres of vineyards, and several wine firms and companies produce good wines in large quantities, and do extensive businesses.

The wine-producing section of Canada is South-western Ontario, which might be described by making a line from the head of Lake Ontario to the foot of Lake St. Clair, bounded on the south by the shores of Lake Erie; beyond all this section, Pelee Island, the largest of the group of grape-growing islands in Lake Erie, has the greatest climatic advantages, and there the Catawha, Isabella and Virginia seedling grapes ripen to perfection, an impossibility in any other part of Canada.

On Pelee Island is also situated, at the village of Cognac, the only brandy distillery in Canada, J. S. Hamilton & Co. are the distillers at this point; they commenced the distilling of grape brandy in 1892, and their oldest vintage possesses a bouquet which the old Cognac houses of France might well envy. Not content with their success in still wines and brandy, J. S. Hamilton & Co. in 1894 went into the manufacture of champagne under the charge of an expert from the champagne district of France. The name registered by the firm, "L'Empereur," is an appropriate one, and connoisseurs of champagne pronounce it equal to French champagne of the highest grade. understand that this firm have arranged for an exhibit of their still wines, brandy and champagne at the Paris Exhibition in 1000.

## GIVING A BOY A MAN'S WORK.

The machinery of a successful dry goods or department store is a very delicately adjusted organization, and the larger and more successful the establishment, the more closely and intimately are its various divisions interwoven. No one should know this better than the heads of the concern, the men who have been chiefly instrumental in building up the business from the beginning. Yet how oner do from the beginning. Yet how onen do we see instances of the fact being wholly lost sight of.

Very frequently a store is demoralized from top to bottom by injudicious inter-ference with its running system and ma-chinery on the part of the very persons who should be most solicitous to let well

alc ne.

A common cause of disarrangement is the introduction of relatives, the placing of inexperienced young men in positions of great responsibility in the place of men who were selected with an eye solely to their qualifications and ability. It is very natural that a parent should desire his son's advancement, but is it not better for that son, as it certainly is for the father and his associates, that he should proceed by slow degrees, commencing at the beginning and winning his spurs, just as the other employees of the house have done?

To take a young man from college, give him the run of the store six months, and then place him in a responsible position, is bad for all parties concerned. Friction is caused, the store is upset, trustworthy employees are forced into tendering their resignations, and the steady work of years is undone merely to gratify fatherly pride, or because Tom or Dick can "twist his parent around his little finger."

We know of a store at the moment, which, from some such development as this, has lost its superintendent and three other important employees within a month. And during this time

M. COURTNEY, Dep'y Min. of Fin.